

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

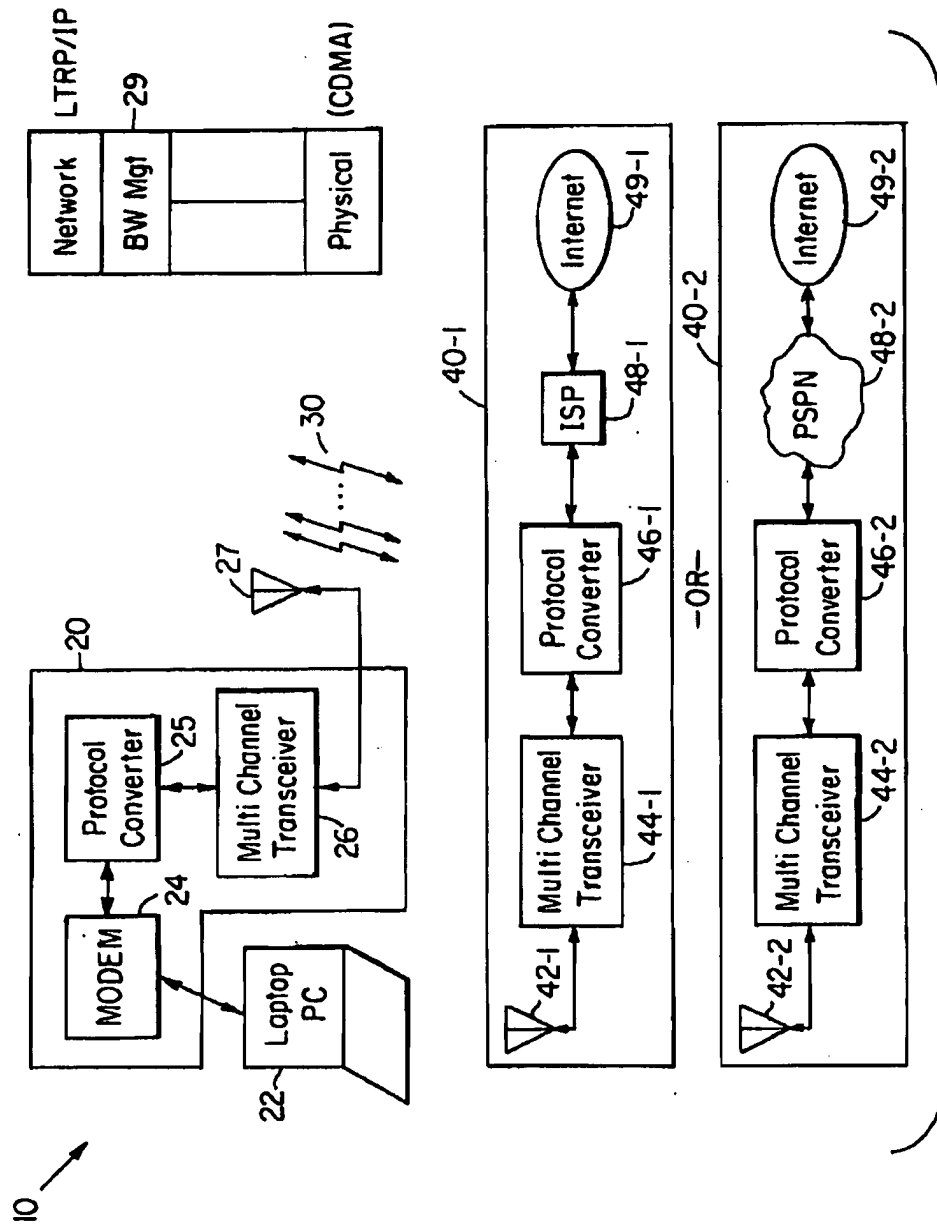


FIG. 1

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

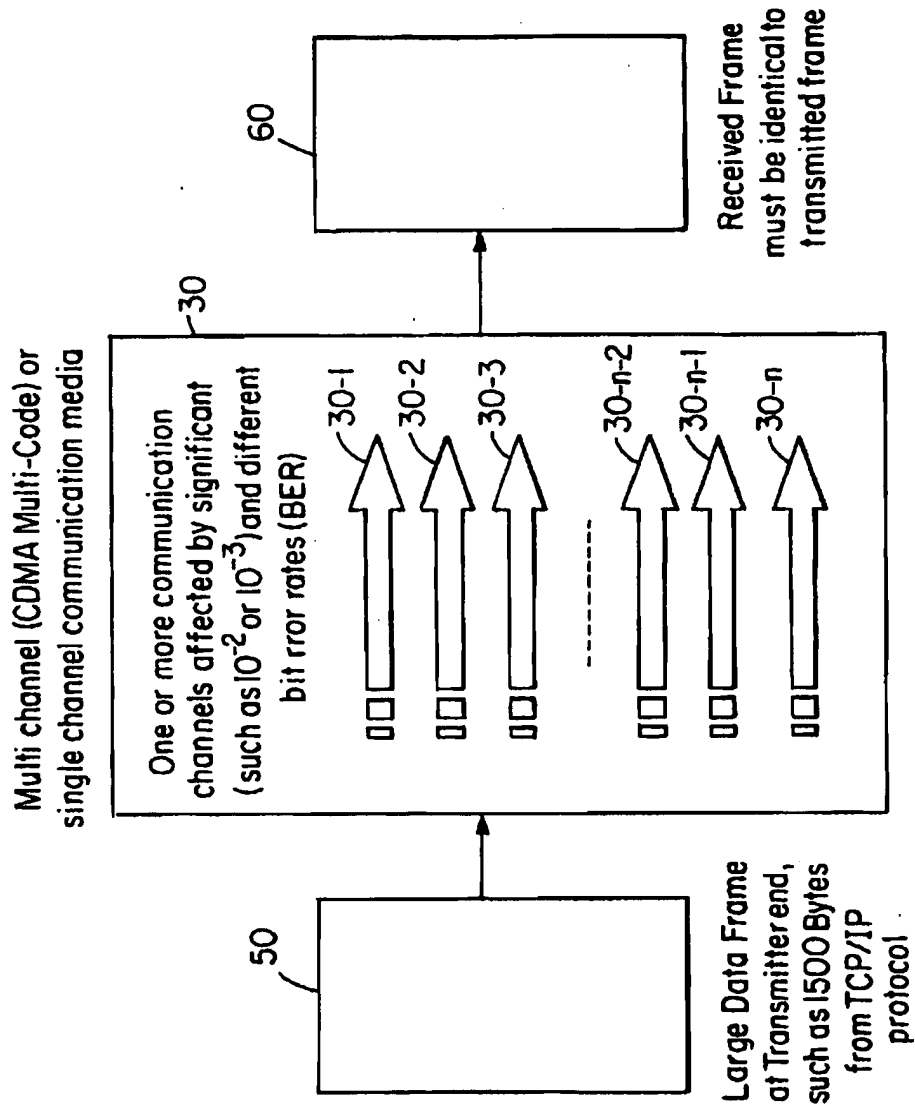


FIG. 2

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

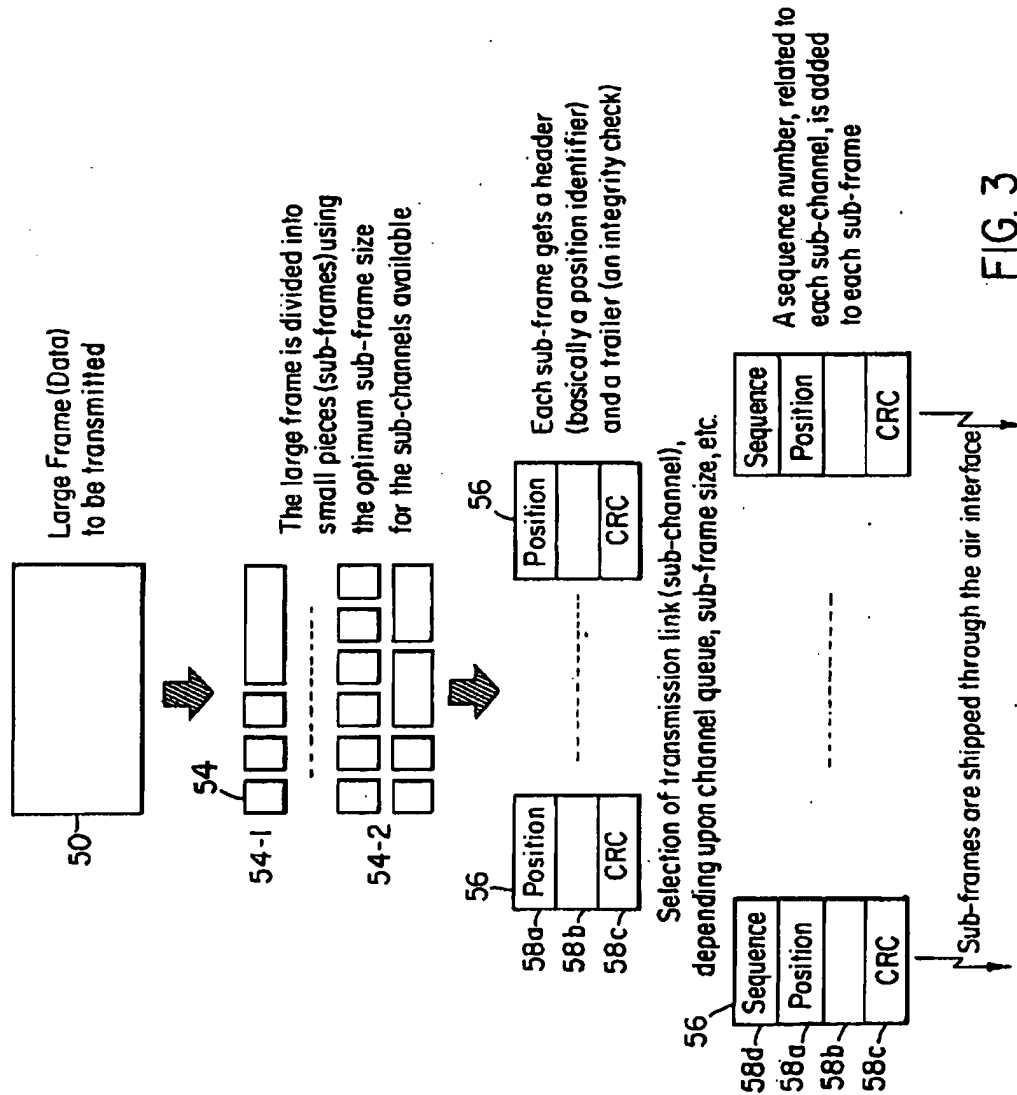
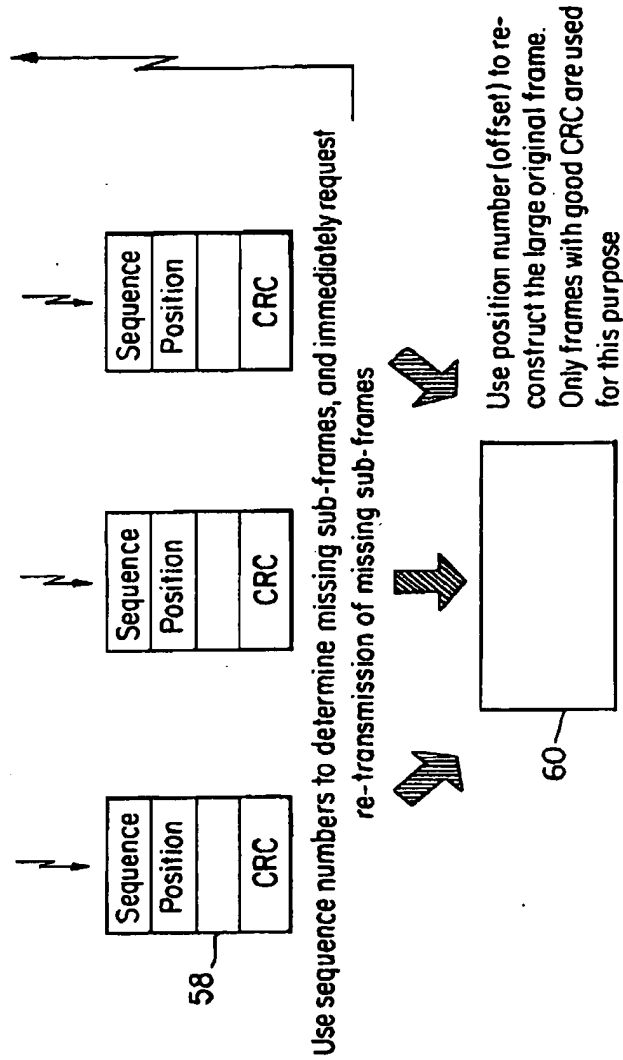


FIG. 3

REPLACEMENT DRAWING



Check if any piece of the large frame is still missing when the end-of-frame command is received. If any is still missing, request retransmission of the sub-frame at position, specifying length.

Both Sender and Receiver know the ratio of sub-frames received with errors and received without errors. They also know the average sub-frame length for each sub-channel. Then they can update the optimum sub-frame size for each sub-channel

FIG. 4

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

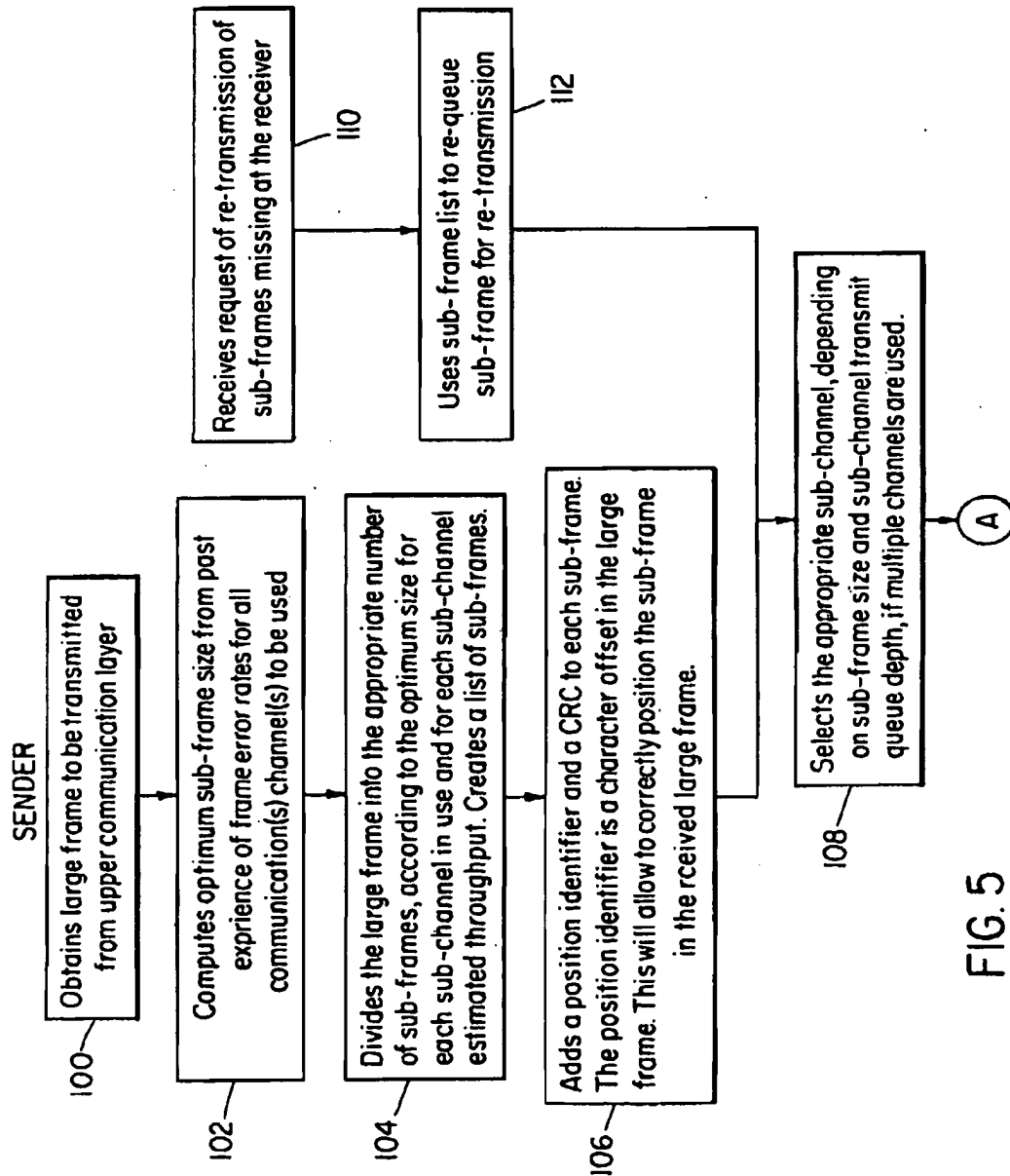


FIG. 5

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

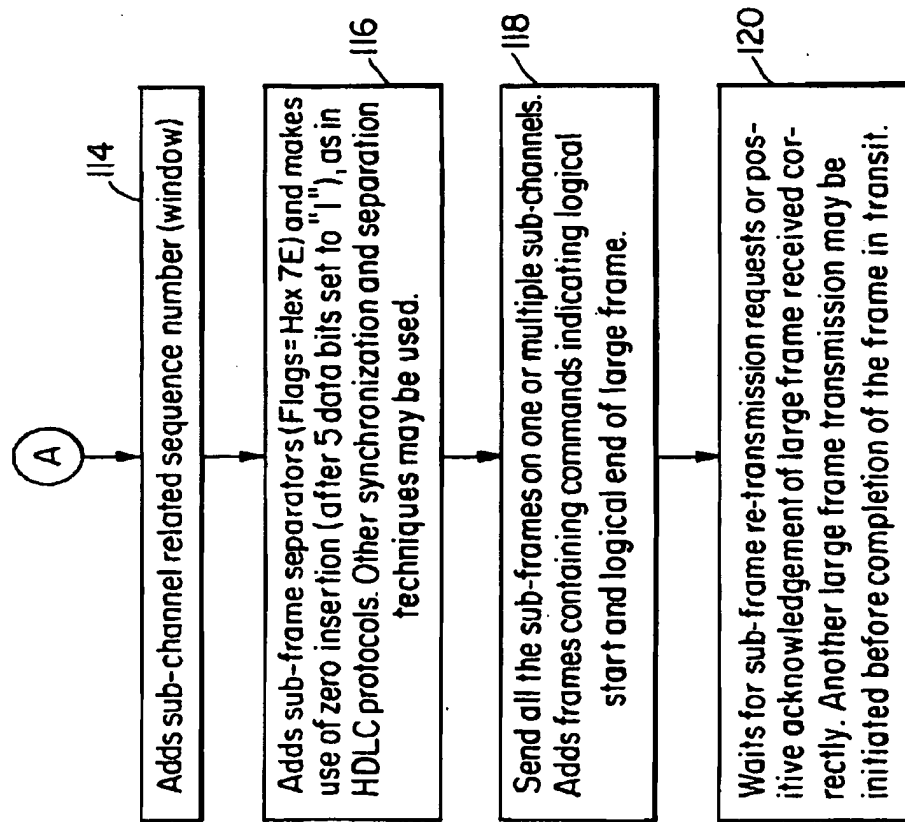
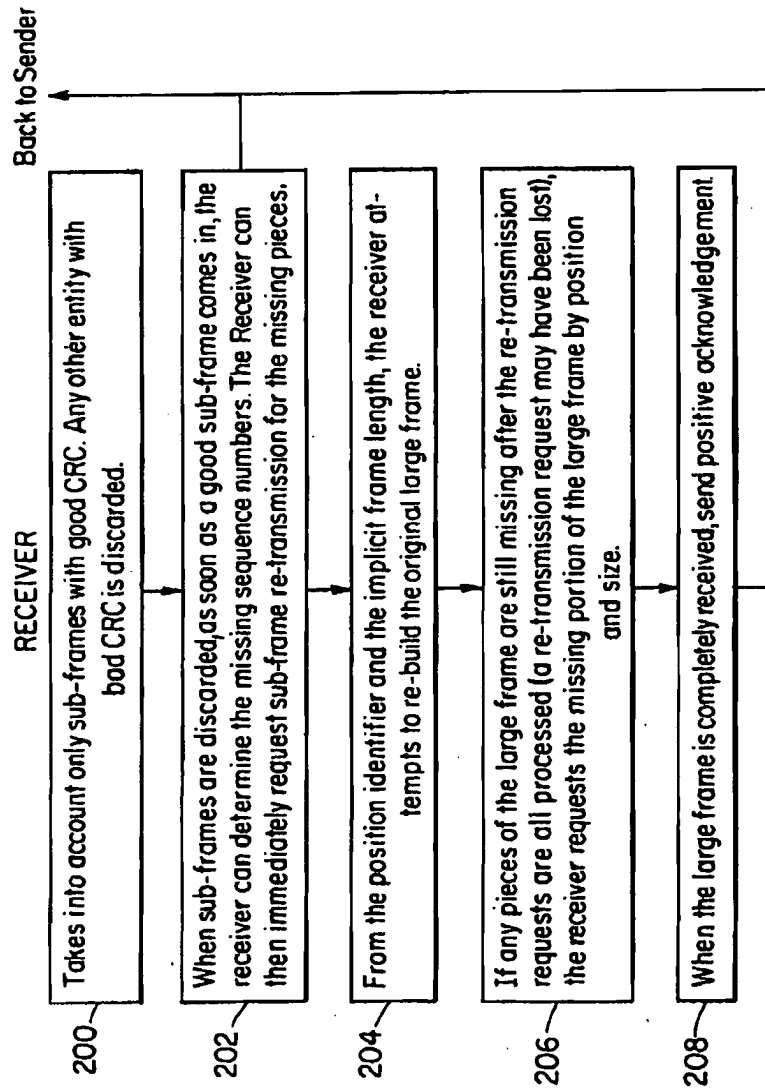


FIG. 6

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Note that the transmission sub-layer described here does not have to ensure perfect integrity. The large frame includes its own CRC and other higher layer protocol elements to ensure data integrity. An error in the sub-layer described here is equivalent to bit error perceived at the higher layer. The sub-layer only strives to improve BER, not generate absolute data integrity.

FIG. 7

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

Sub-Frame Structure

Field	Proposed Number of Bits
Data/Command Indicator	1
Large Frame sequence number (Window of 2)	1
Character offset of sub-frame into large frame	11
Sub-Channel sequence number (Window of 7)	3
Data	0 to 2048
CRC	12
Shared Flag (Hex 7E)	8

This sub-frame structure is suitable for sub-channel utilization (Multi-link) use on media with high Bit Error Rates (BER)

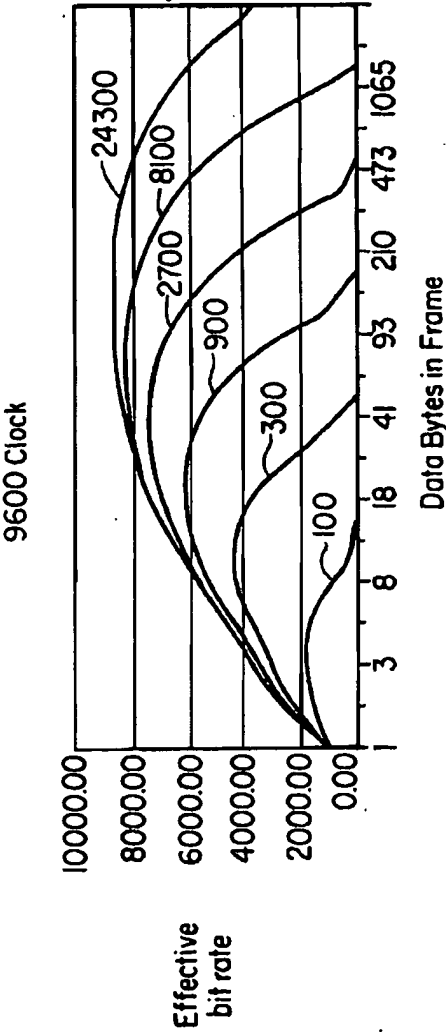
FIG. 8

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

FIG. 9

One bit error every n bits on "raw" sub-channels		# of Sub-Channels with same characteristics	Effective sub-channel transfer rate	Cumulative Sub-Channel transfer rates
50	High	2	2000	4000
500	Med	5	6000	30000
5000	Low	13	8000	104000
TOTAL		20		138000

FIG. 10



REPLACEMENT DRAWING

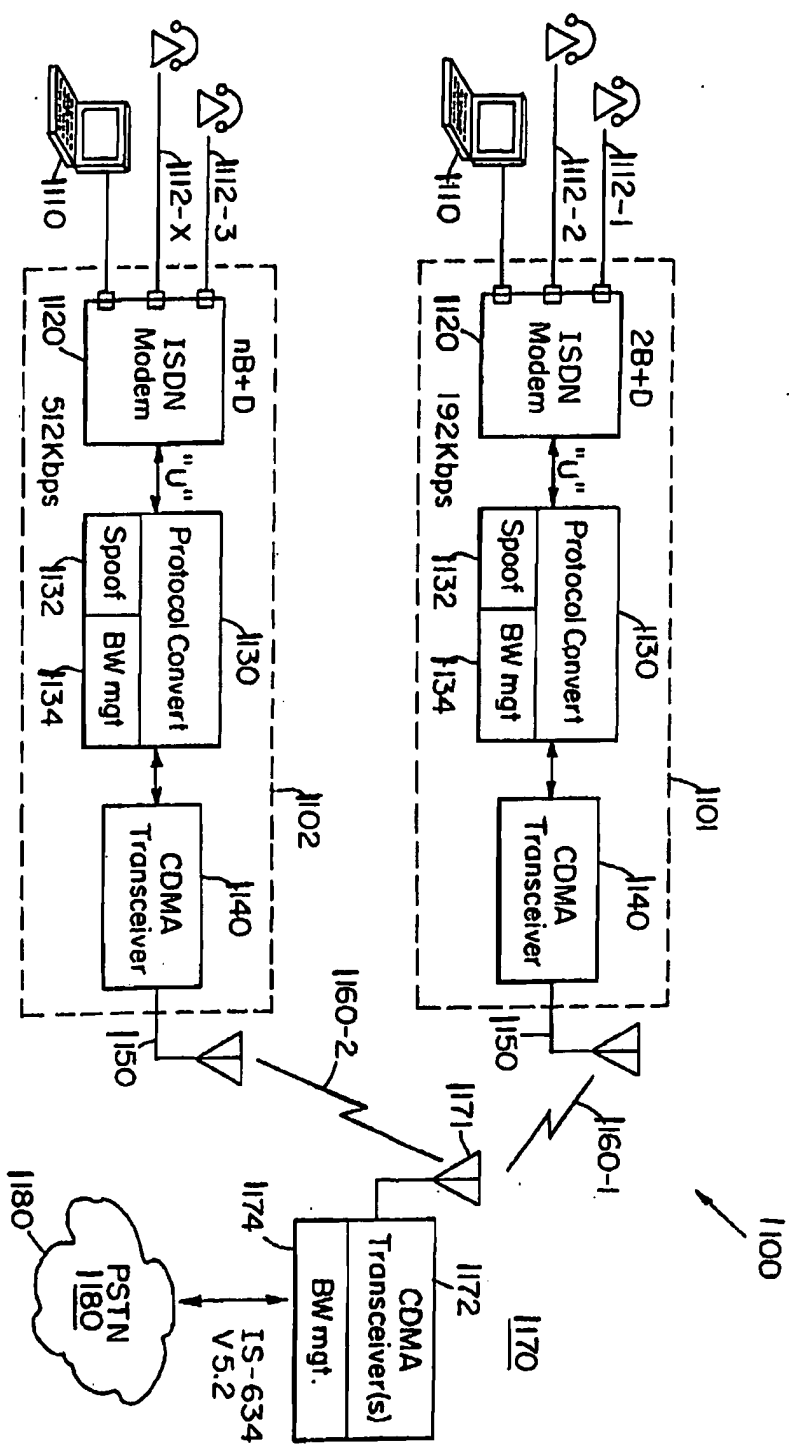


FIG. 11

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

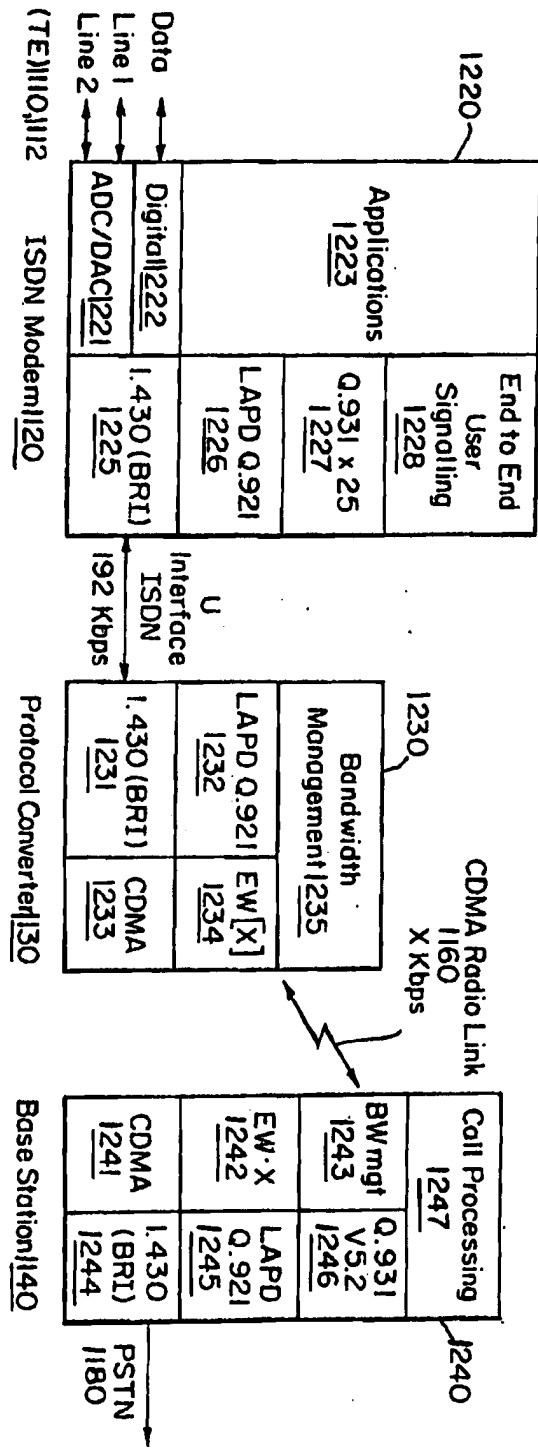


FIG.12

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

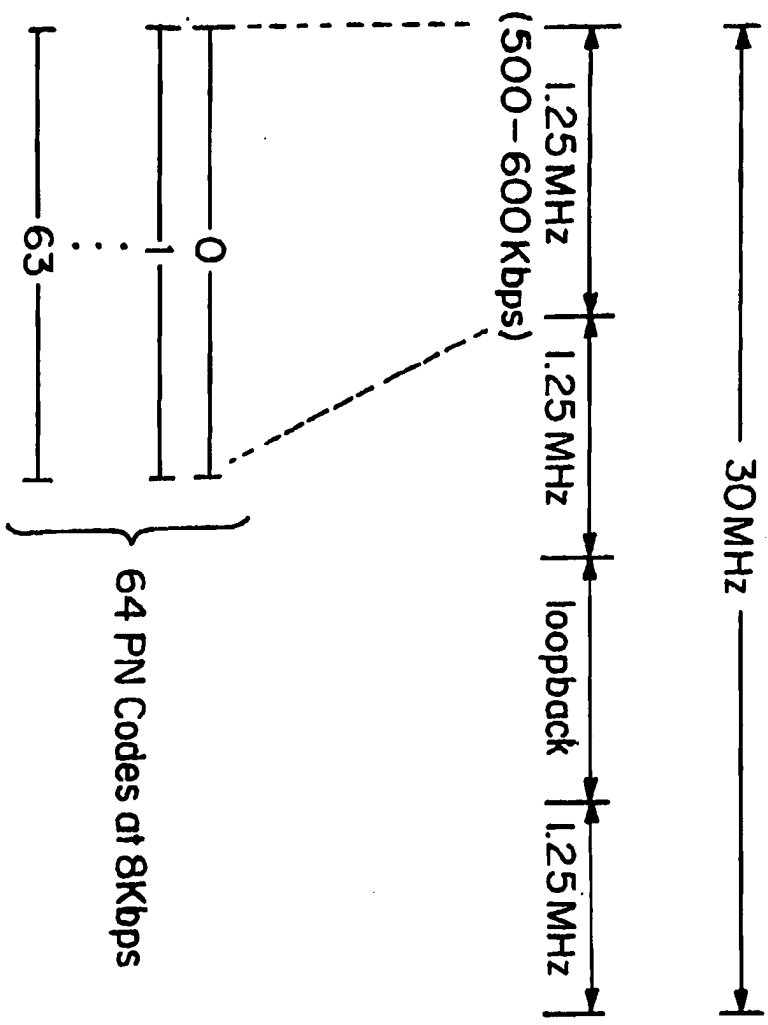


FIG.13

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

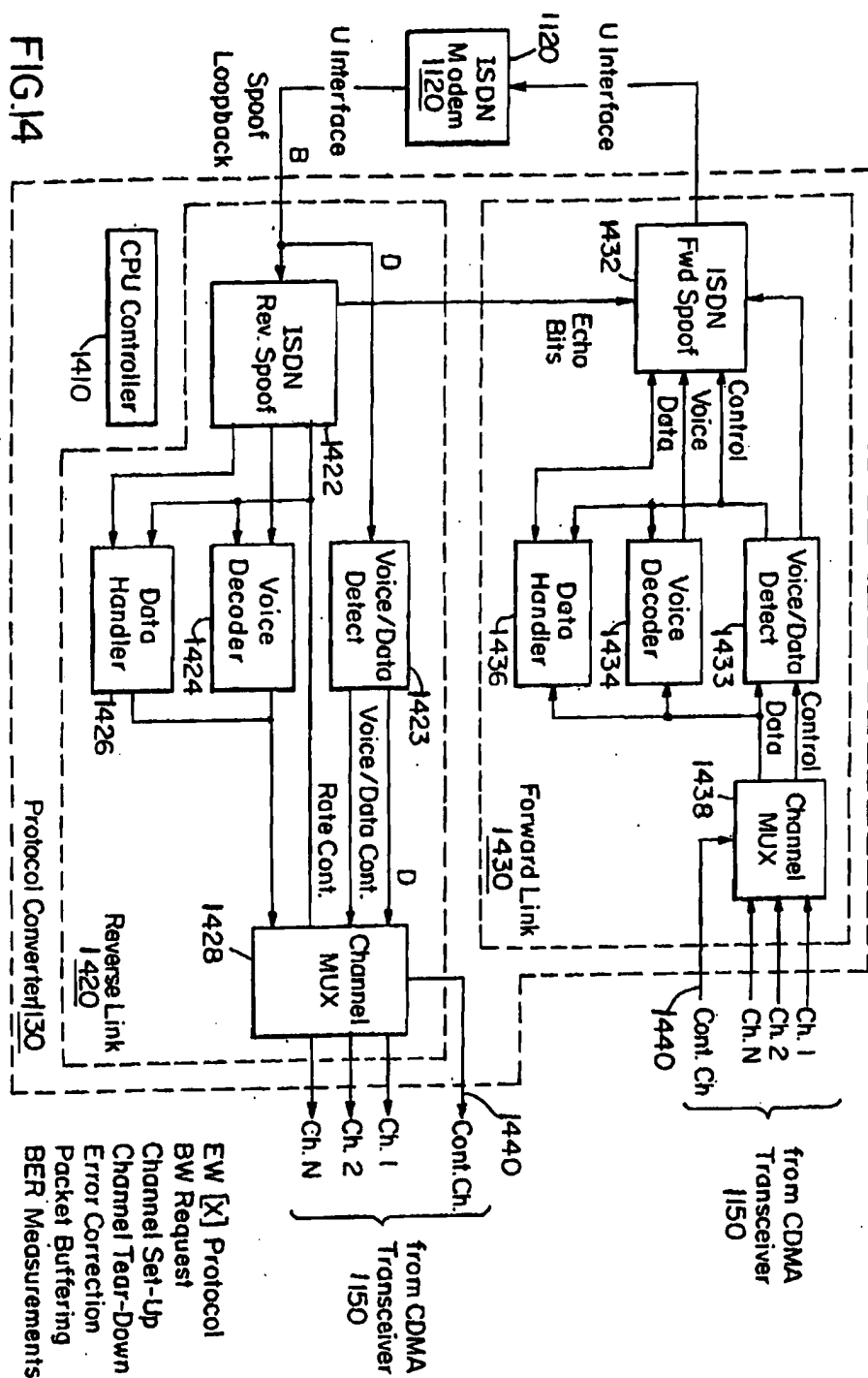


FIG. 14

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

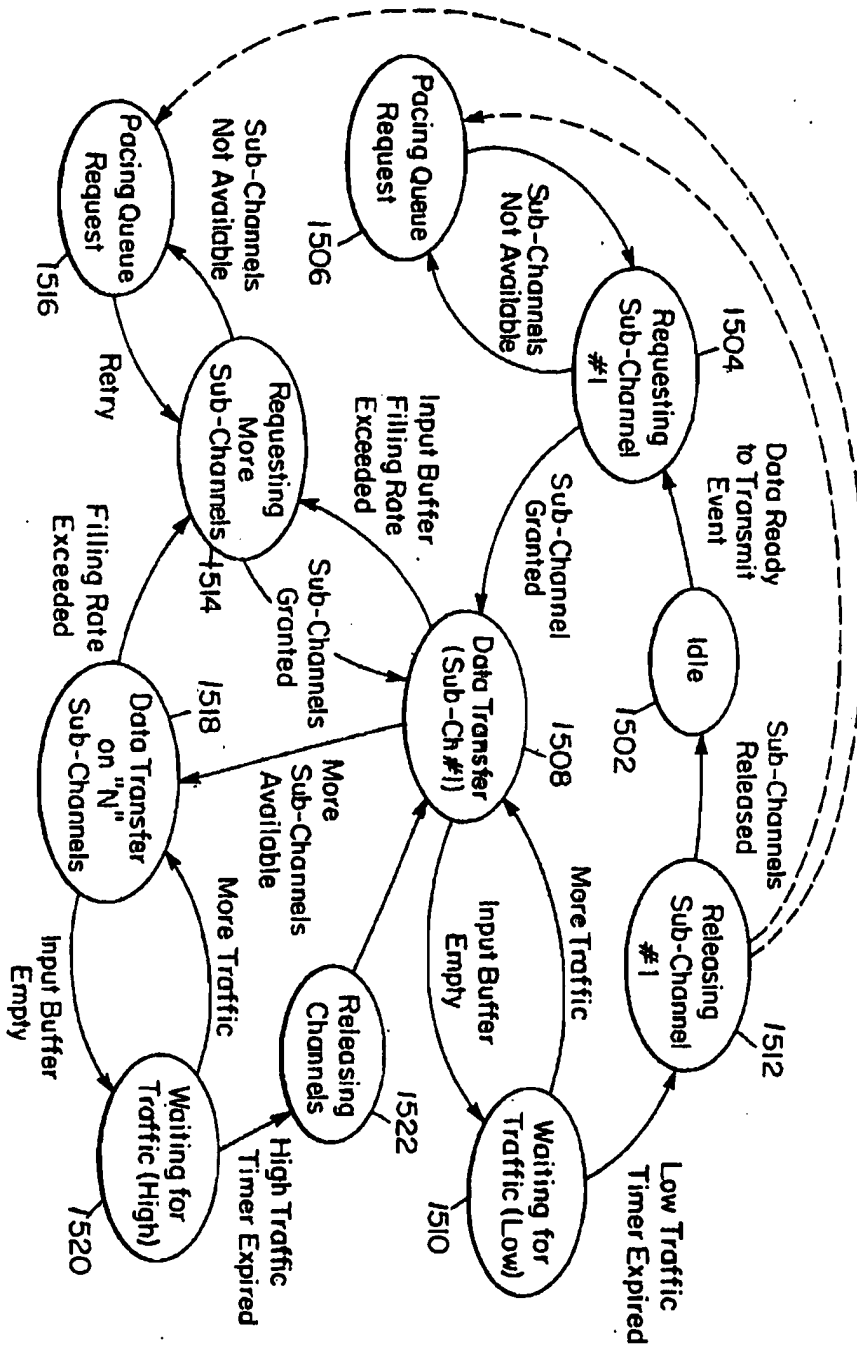


FIG.15

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

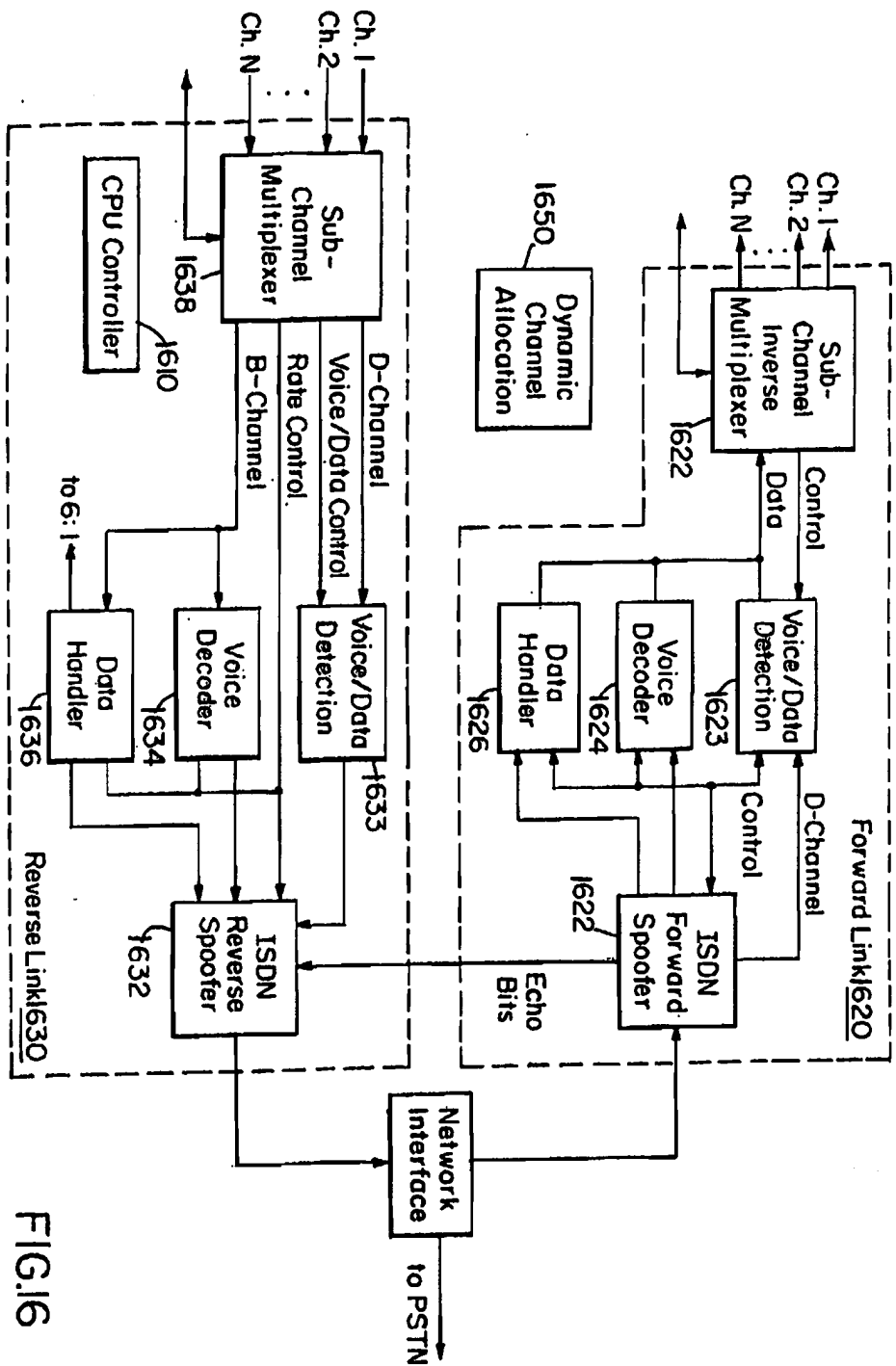


FIG. 16

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

MAIN:

DO Always
 Process Port Request
 Process Bandwidth Release
 Process Bandwidth Requests
 Locate and tear down unused sub-channels
ENDDO

} 1710

PORT REQUEST:

Make reservation in least utilized sub-band
 Reservation decision based on % of available Sub-Channels to
 assign (Based on parallel user BW vs. throughput efficiency)
IF reservation was made
 Send frequency and code assignment
 Update allocations
ELSE
 Add port request to port queue
 Calculate expected wait time
 Send wait message to user
ENDIF

} 1720

BANDWIDTH RELEASE:

Notify channel-bonding function
Return frequency and code to available pool
Update radio record

} 1730

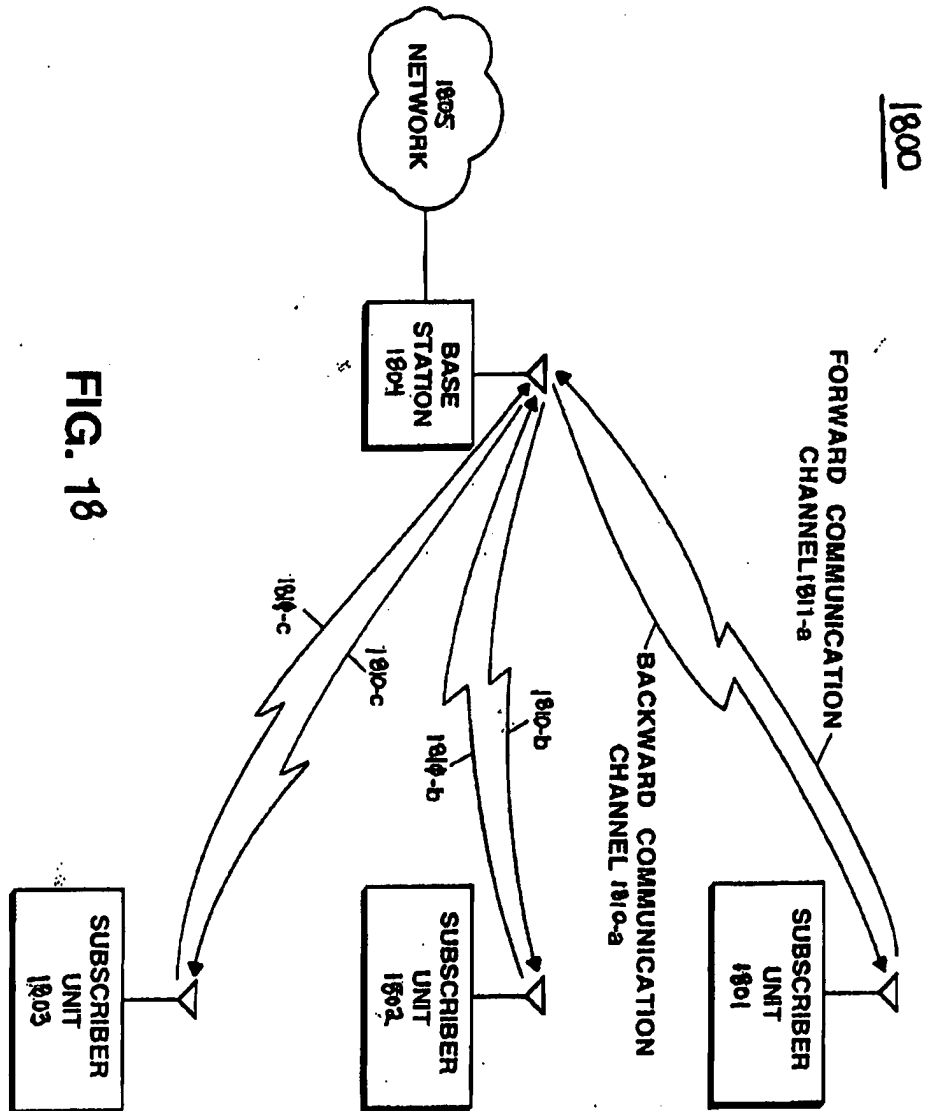
BANDWIDTH REQUEST:

Select highest priority with lowest bandwidth utilization,
 including need-allocation gap
Check other sub-bands for greatest available sub channels
 (Switch sub-bands if difference in sub-band space
 exceeds payback threshold)
Assign sub channels based on need, priority, availability
Notify channel bonding function
Update radio record

} 1740

FIG.17

REPLACEMENT DRAWING



REPLACEMENT DRAWING

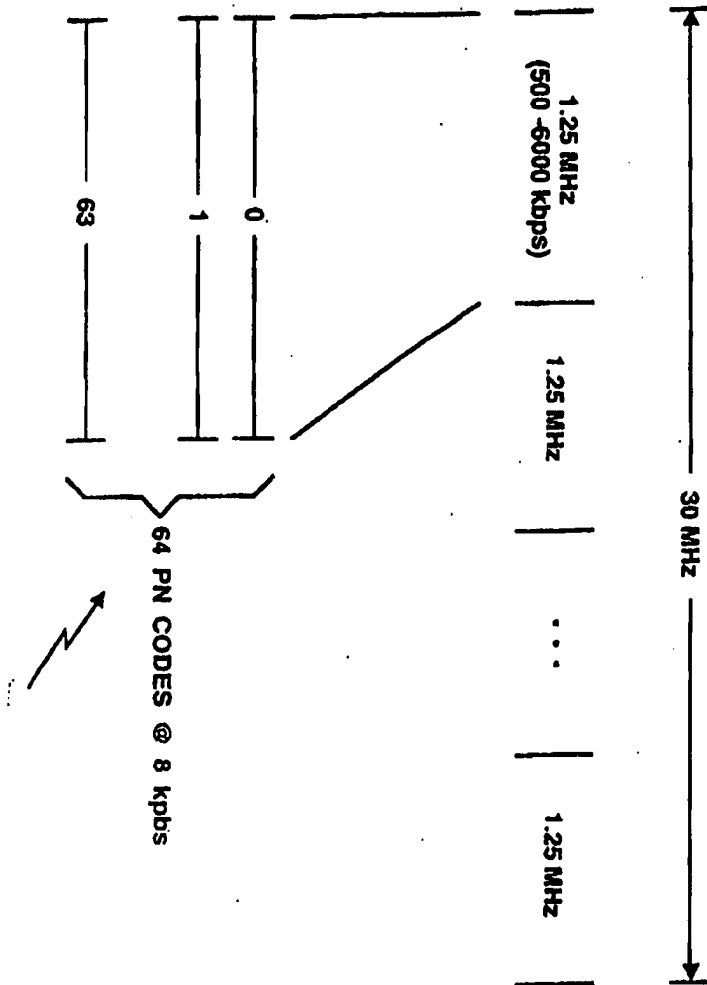


FIG. 19

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

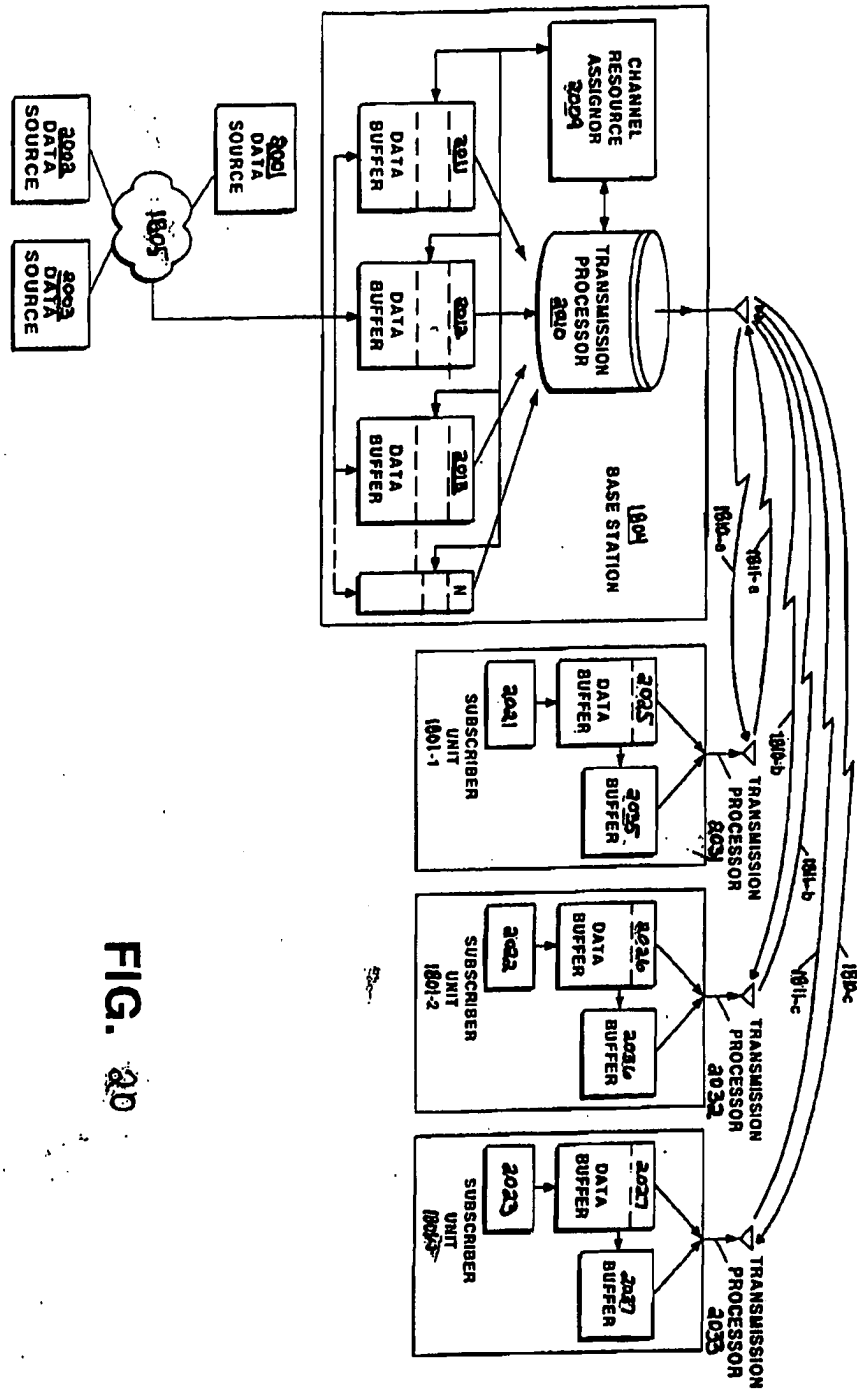


FIG. 20

REPLACEMENT DRAWING

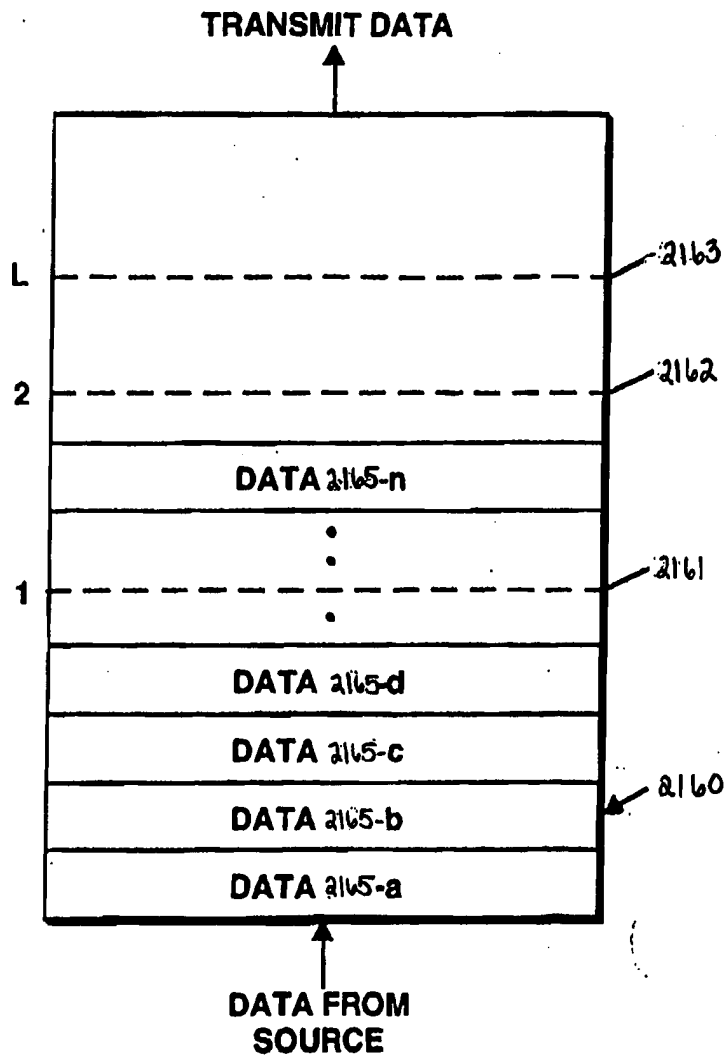
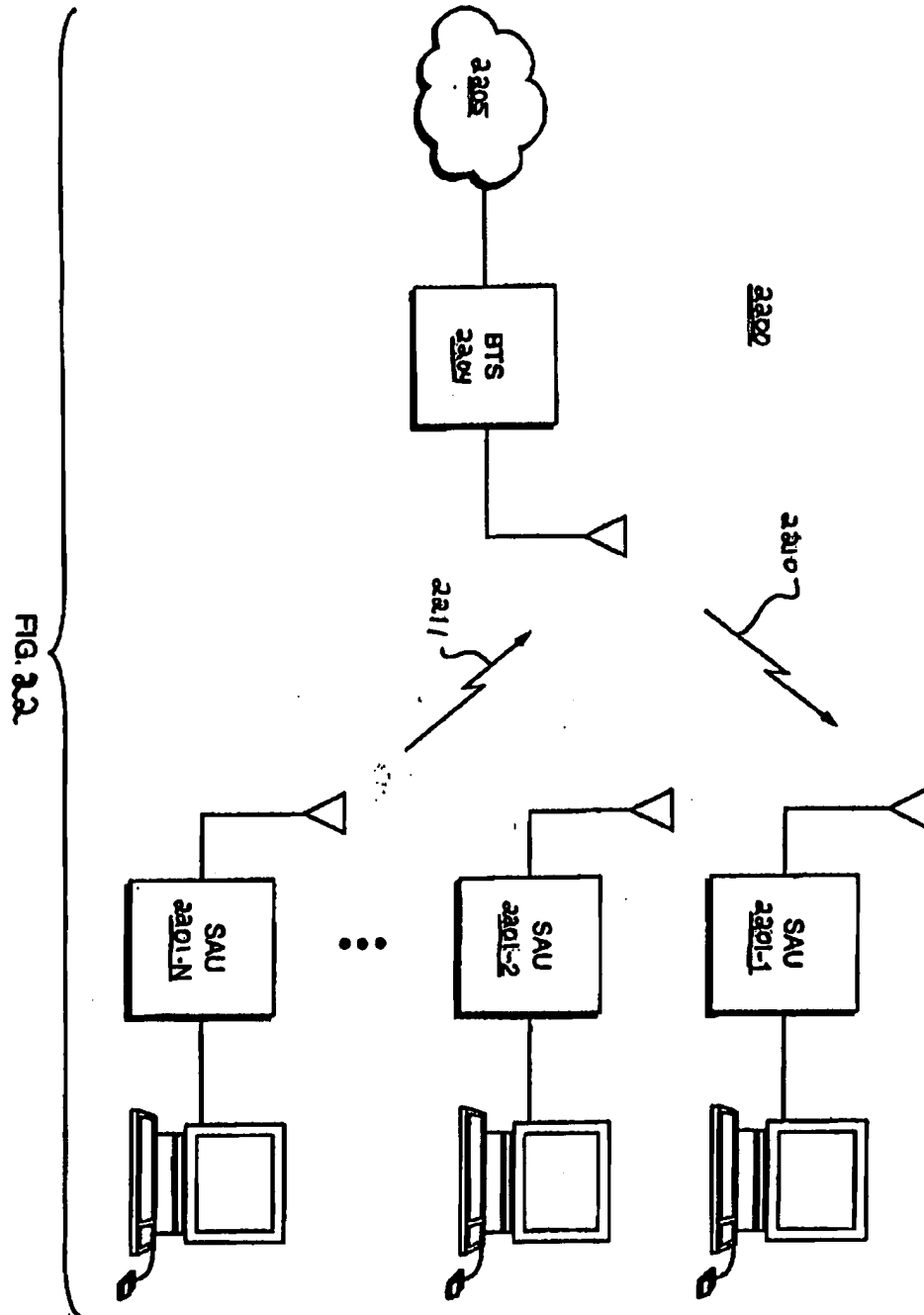
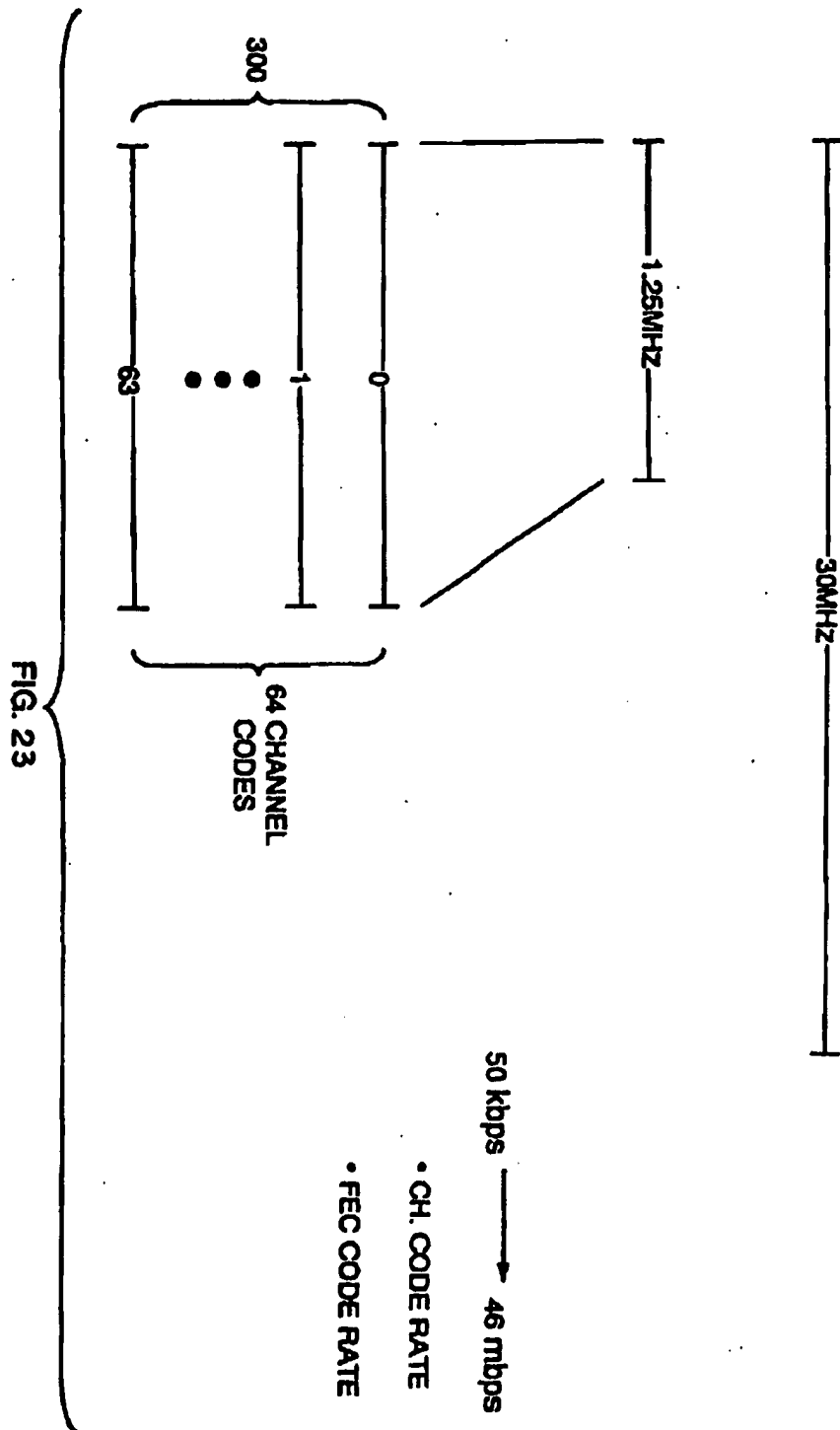


FIG. 21

REPLACEMENT DRAWING



REPLACEMENT DRAWING



REPLACEMENT DRAWING

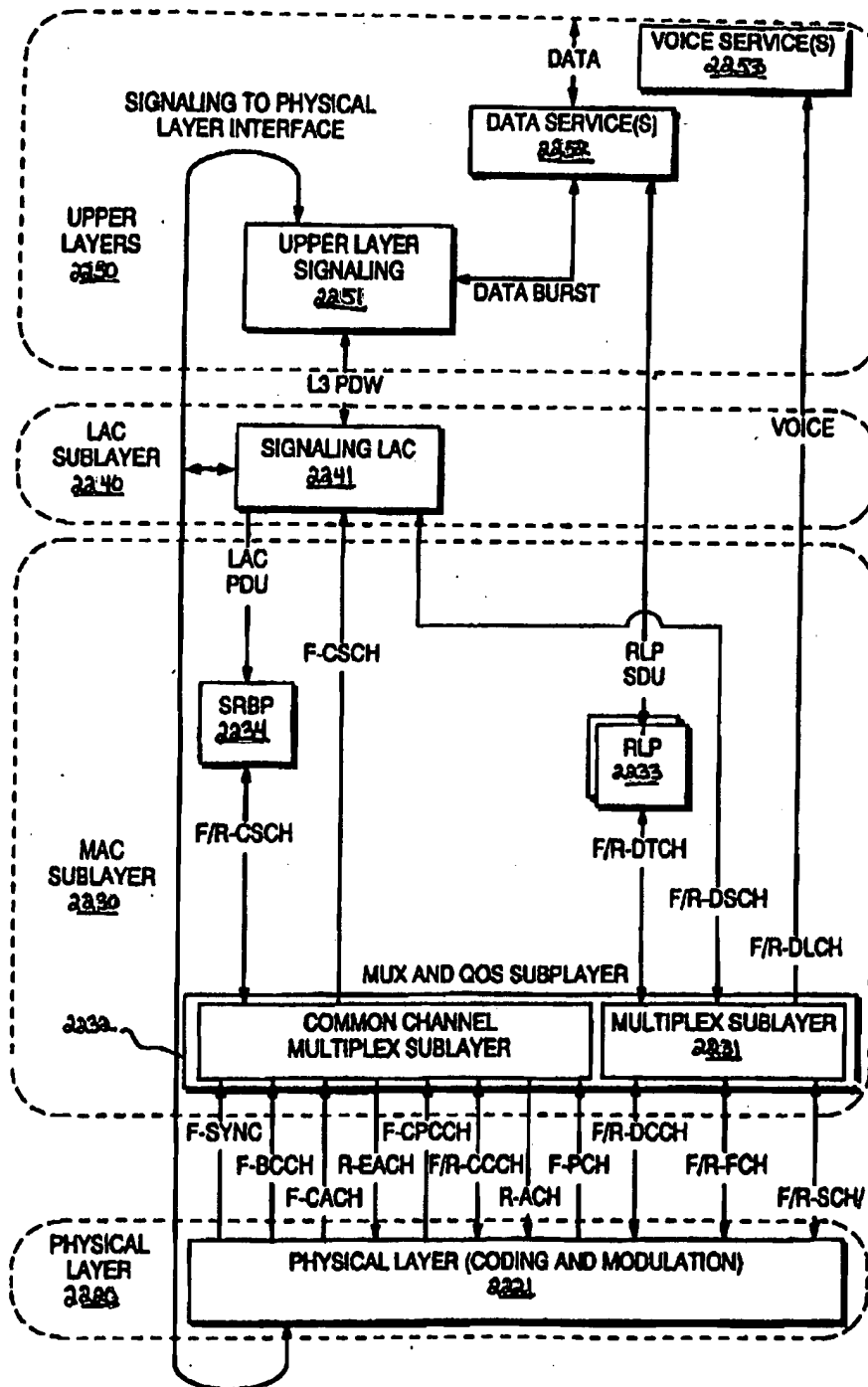
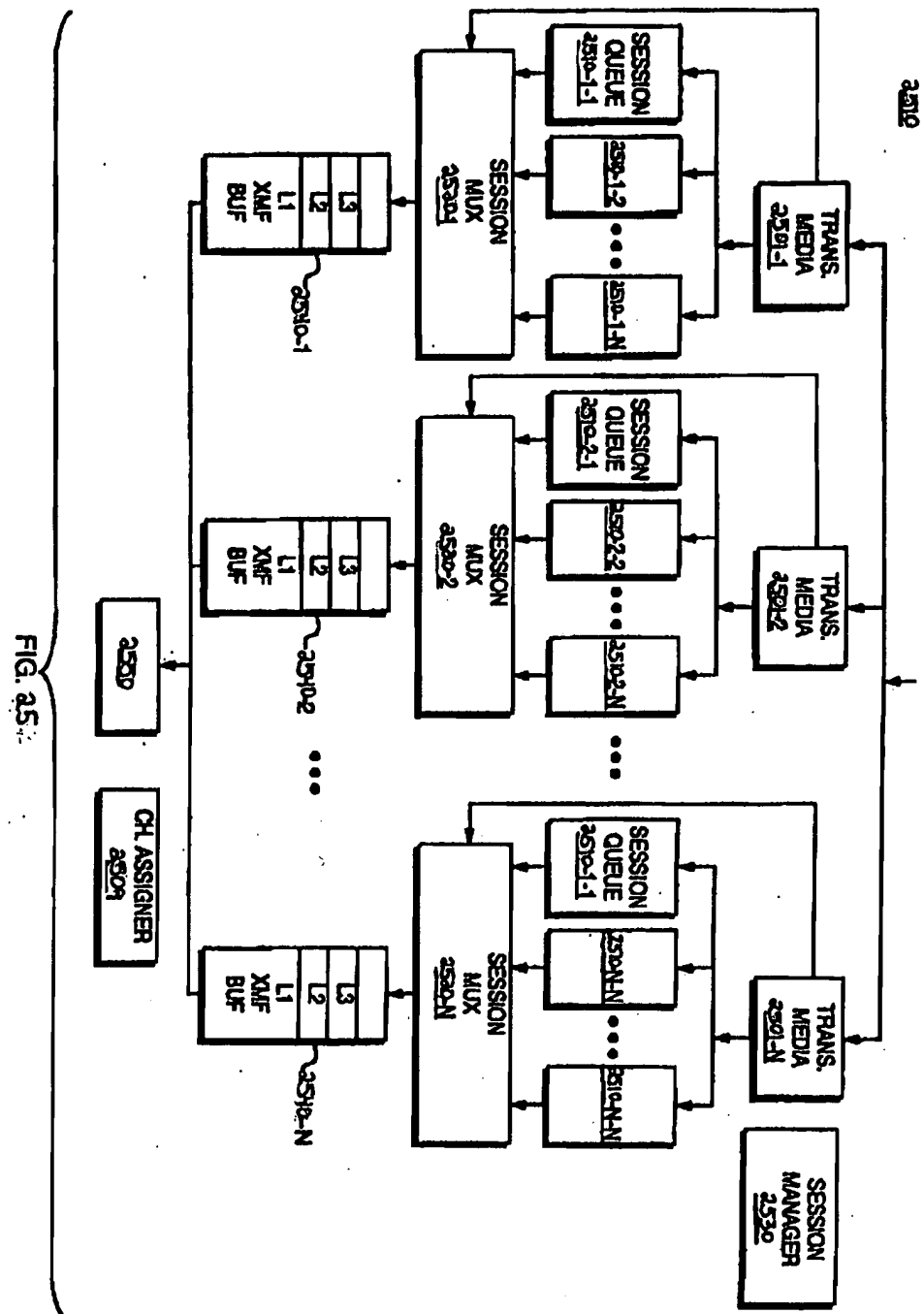


FIG. 2H

REPLACEMENT DRAWING



REPLACEMENT DRAWING

XMIT BUFFER
2510-1

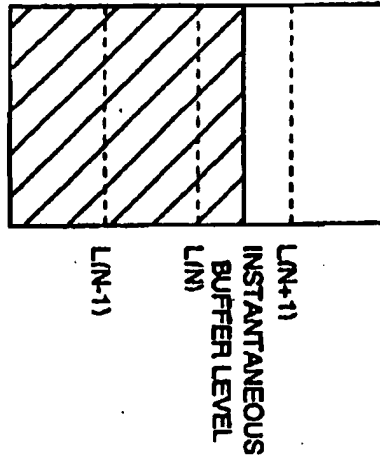


FIG. 26

XMIT BUFFER
2510-1

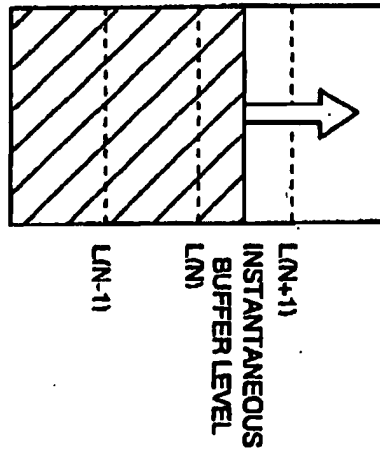


FIG. 27

XMIT BUFFER
2510-1

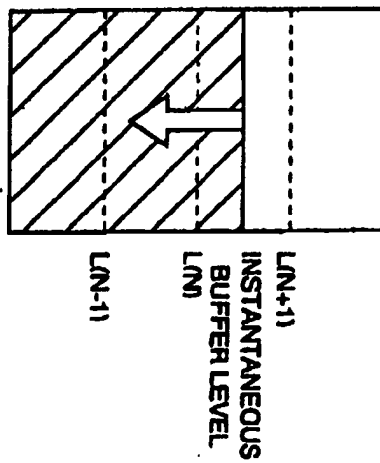


FIG. 28